

LI.—*Descriptions of new Coleoptera from New Zealand.*
By Captain THOS. BROUN.

[Continued from p. 195.]

Group Elateridæ.

Chrosis eximia, sp. n.

Body moderately elongate, rather broad, shining, sparsely clothed with short brassy hairs; head, thorax, and antennæ pitchy black, elytra rufo-piceous.

Head uneven, irregularly punctured. *Antennæ* short, reaching the base of the thorax; third joint slightly longer than the fourth, one third longer than the second. *Thorax* evidently longer than broad, gradually narrowed anteriorly, but with a deep notch at each side before the middle; posterior angles divergent, the space near each is broadly depressed; its surface finely and distantly punctured, with pale yellow or ash-coloured pubescence. *Elytra* gradually narrowed posteriorly, apices truncate; they are striate, the outer striae only are distinctly punctured, interstices finely punctured.

Prosternum punctate, its flanks nearly smooth, but near the sides and front rather closely punctured. *Abdomen* finely punctured, more distinctly and closely near the sides and on the fifth segment, with numerous erect black hairs. *Coxal lamina* much longer near the base than at the sides, with a small deep notch near the trochanter.

C. impressa is most like this species; the punctuation of its elytral interstices is closer, coarser, and rugose. *C. reversa* has impunctate prosternal flanks; in *C. barbata* they are closely punctured.

Length $9\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Capleston, Westland.

Described from an example found by Mr. A. T. Cavell.

Group Diaperidæ.

Menimus vicinus, sp. n.

Oval, not short, moderately convex, sparingly clothed with minute greyish hairs, most easily seen near the sides; moderately shining, rufo-piceous, the legs, antennæ, and the margins pale red.

Head minutely yet quite distinctly, but not closely punc-

tate. *Eyes* small. *Thorax* nearly twice as broad as it is long, rather narrower in front than behind; the sides, however, are nearly straight; the punctuation is slightly finer than that of the head. *Scutellum* triangular, not broad. *Elytra* gradually narrowed posteriorly, lateral margins broad at the shoulders, but becoming very narrow behind the posterior femora; the suture near the scutellum is slightly elevated; they are finely punctured, but not so as to form series, and there are four or five ill-defined shallow striæ on each.

In shape like *M. Batesi*, the elytral punctuation much finer; the striæ, though shallow and irregular, are quite easily detected. No. 1497 is more like this species, but it has a very broad short scutellum, rather smaller eyes, a longer and more anteriorly narrowed thorax, longer antennæ, and more slender legs, and the elytra are subopaque.

Length 2, breadth quite 1 line.

Howick. One individual.

Obs. The following remarks will help any one to separate the species:—

No. 660 is the most convex; the punctuation of the elytra is not arranged in lines as in No. 659; it is minutely pubescent.

No. 661, the thorax has two large shallow basal impressions.

No. 662 is rather narrow and elongate; its thorax is a good deal and quite regularly rounded at the sides, and the elytral margins near the shoulders are finely serrate. These characters will enable it to be separated from *M. cæcus* (No. 657).

Group Helopidæ.

Edalus pleuralis, sp. n.

Opaque, fuscous, the margins sometimes obscurely rufescent; legs pale reddish or testaceous, antennæ dull red; sparingly clothed with erect infusate setæ.

Head more or less irregularly punctured. *Thorax* almost as long as it is broad, widest before the middle, a good deal narrowed behind, its sides somewhat flattened and crenate, base sinuate; the surface rather irregularly and coarsely punctured, with three shallow longitudinal impressions, one of which is in the centre, the others (near the sides) are deepened at the base. *Scutellum* either short or indistinct. *Elytra* oblong, slightly narrowed towards the base, lateral margins more or less crenate, the shoulders slightly prominent and wider than the thorax; their sculpture ill-defined,

appearing when examined sideways to consist of rows of rather small punctures, which, however, do not form well-marked striæ; there are many small indefinite elevations as well; the third interstices, on the top of the hind slope, are rather broad and very slightly raised, and the sides of the summit are somewhat prominent; two or three striæ can be seen there. *Tibiæ* straight, with paler and finer setæ than the body. *Antennæ* with outstanding slender setæ; the last three joints, however, are more densely and finely clothed; the first joint is but little exposed above, second transverse, third not as long as the following three, fourth and fifth short, almost transverse, sixth rather smaller than the contiguous ones, ninth and tenth obconical, obviously larger than the preceding ones, eleventh largest, not acuminate.

Underside piceous, with short yellow setæ. *Abdomen* indistinctly sculptured. *Pleuræ* much inflexed, broad, with two series of punctures, the row nearest the body consists of fewer punctures (and finer) than the other. The *front coxæ* are placed near the hind margin of the prosternum, so that the frontal portion seems elongate; it has some shallow coarse punctures and is only very slightly incurved in front.

In *E. opacus* the pleuræ are punctured all over.

In the genus *Periatrum* the eyes extend below the sides of the head; in *Edalus* they do not, they are, in fact, quite small. In *Mesopatrum* the eyes extend downwards below the sides of the head and are then directed a little forwards.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 1 line.

Ohaupo, Waikato. Three, December 1892.

Group *Ædemeridæ*.

Sessinia thoracica, sp. n.

Shining, testaceous, very pale; the outer half of each elytron fuscous; this dark streak does not, however, reach the lateral margin; head and thorax glabrous, elytra densely covered with pale depressed hairs.

Head very much narrowed and depressed behind, its punctation fine and shallow. *Thorax* about one fourth longer than broad, feebly incurved medially at the apex; its frontal portion (nearly half the whole length) is as broad as the head (including the large eyes), and is rounded laterally; the hind part has nearly straight sides, and appears as if it were abruptly contracted to about half the width of the other; the thickened basal margin is curved towards the sides; the surface is uneven, being broadly depressed at each side of the

middle and again in front of the scutellum; near each side behind the middle there are numerous shallow punctures, but the rest of the surface seems smooth and glossy. *Scutellum* longer than broad. *Elytra* elongate, broader than the thorax, subparallel, shoulders rounded; they cover all but the extremity of the abdomen and are subopaque; the sculpture is close and fine, there is an indistinct sutural stria on each behind, the inner side of the dark space is limited by an ill-defined raised line, and there is another nearer the suture. *Legs* elongate and slender; tibiae straight, bispinose at apex. *Antennae* filiform, reaching the hind thighs. Fifth ventral segment not notched. *Eyes* large, prominent, distinctly faceted, transverse, their greatest bulk below; they are only feebly emarginated. *Maxillary palpi* elongate, the terminal joint slightly longer than the second, nearly quite straight along the outside; the inside is almost regularly curved, it is not notched, but it is broadly grooved along the inner and front face for half its length.

The eyes, thorax, and palpi differentiate this species from its allies; indeed it is doubtful if it can remain in *Sessinia*.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ -7, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Ohaupo. Two specimens, January 1893, under bark.

Sessinia reversa, sp. n.

Elongate, rather dull, pale testaceous; the vertex, middle of thorax, and sides of elytra very faintly infuscate, tips of the mandibles piceous; elytra covered with depressed pallid pubescence. *Head* finely and rather closely punctured. *Thorax* longer than broad, finely and closely punctured, only slightly uneven, widest near the front. *Elytra* very finely and closely sculptured, with two indistinct longitudinal lines on each. *Legs* very pale and slender; tibiae straight, with two apical spines.

Somewhat similar to *S. thoracica*; the sculpture differs, the thorax is less dilated in front, and consequently appears less narrowed behind. There are, moreover, some more important differences. The *antennae* extend only to between the middle and hind thighs. The *eyes* are shorter in the longitudinal direction; they are quite transverse and not in the least emarginate in front. The last joint of the *maxillary palpi* is narrow at the base, it is gradually dilated, and its apex is entire, curvate, and grooved; the outside for a short space is somewhat truncate, and this part seems to be more deeply grooved than the front face. The fifth *ventral segment* is broadly depressed, it is irregularly emarginate (not notched)

behind. The *metasternum* has a deep, narrow, longitudinal groove.

Length $5\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $1\frac{3}{8}$ lines.

Capleston. Two; one much mutilated, this is mounted on its back, and it is from this specimen that the sexual characters have been derived. Both were sent to me by Mr. A. T. Cavell.

Group *Otiorrhynchidæ*.

Hygrochus oculatus, sp. n.

Subopaque, fuscous, antennæ and tarsi ferruginous; elytra clothed with very minute scales of an obscure pale reddish colour, the raised parts with yellowish setæ; legs with minute squamæ and erect longish setæ.

Rostrum rather shorter and about one third narrower than the thorax, rather flat, with a fine central carina; there are also two broad ill-defined grooves covered with minute reddish scales. *Scape* gradually thickened, opaque, covered with very small and a few longer erect setæ. *Funiculus* red, shining, with yellowish hairs, the two basal joints of equal length, third distinctly longer than broad, seventh bead-like, slightly broader than sixth. *Club* densely pubescent, elongate-oval, acuminate, indistinctly four-jointed. *Thorax* longer than broad, a little contracted in front, slightly wider near the front than it is elsewhere, behind nearly straight-sided, base and apex truncate; the surface slightly uneven, not visibly punctate, with a few minute scattered black warts; covered with small, depressed, slender, obscure reddish scales. *Elytra* cordiform, widest behind the shoulders; these are curvate, so that the base scarcely exceeds the thorax in breadth; they are gradually narrowed backwards, the posterior declivity is much narrowed but not quite vertical, the sides are inflexed; their sculpture consists of rather shallow irregular series of punctiform impressions and a few small wart-like elevations; the dorsum is a little uneven, the humeral regions are depressed, there are two indistinct basal elevations, and four slight setigerous elevations on the top of the declivity, two on each elytron. *Tibiæ* a little flexuous, mucronate. *Tarsi* with the third joint deeply lobate, but only moderately broad, it is more evidently pilose than the others.

Underside with some fine depressed yellowish scales. Front coxal cavities large, open in front. Basal segment of abdomen truncate between the coxæ, flattened, nearly twice

the length of the second, the suture between these two arcuate ; third and fourth moderately short, with deep sutures.

Scrobes quite open above, they extend from the apex and are directed obliquely downwards, but in front of the eyes, from the upper to the lower margin, there is a broad depression. *Posterior corbels* not cavernous. There is just the merest trace of *ocular lobes*. *Eyes* moderately distant from the thorax, nearly round, large, and very convex ; this last character will serve to distinguish this from all the allied species ; No. 2149 is, however, the nearest.

The scape attains the hind margin of the eye. The mandibular scar is indistinct, but I think the genus should be placed in the Otorhynchidæ, as in a broken specimen of another species the scar, though shallow, can be seen.

In No. 1238 the corbels of the posterior tibiæ are narrowly cavernous.

Length (rostr. incl.) $2\frac{3}{4}$, breadth nearly $1\frac{1}{8}$ lines.

Mount Pirongia. One, December 1892.

All the species unfortunately are exceedingly rare.

Rhynchogonus germanus, sp. n.

Robust, piceous, a little shining, clothed with small greyish depressed scales and short semierect setæ.

Rostrum short and broad, with a central carina ; the finely punctate glabrous apical portion distinctly limited by oblique sutures. *Eyes* large, broadly longitudinally oval, very convex and prominent. *Thorax* broader than long, more narrowed, but not abruptly, in front than behind, its sides moderately rounded ; disk convex, with a slightly raised, smooth, central, linear space ; it is slightly rugose, the sculpture seems to consist of small granules with a minute puncture in each ; from these the setæ arise. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* ample, suboblong, evidently broader than the thorax ; the shoulders, however, are much rounded, the sides are subparallel, behind they are narrowed and declivous ; on each elytron there are six dorsal series of rather shallow subquadrate punctures, these almost form striæ ; the interstices are not narrow and they are a little elevated, the third and fifth are rather more raised than the others behind, but are not distinctly nodose. *Legs* stout, tibiæ a little flexuous, the inner extremity somewhat angulate or prolonged ; tarsi setose, their third joint bilobed. *Antennæ* elongate, with fine grey setæ ; second joint of the funiculus obviously longer than the first, both elongate, joints 3 to 7 nearly equal, each longer than broad ; club elongate-oval, three-jointed.

Length (rostr. incl.) $3\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{5}{8}$ lines.

Mount Egmont, near Stratford. My specimen was found by Mr. A. T. Urquhart.

This may be easily separated from the New-Zealand species that are placed in the first division of the group by its remarkably outstanding *eyes*, these are widely separated above and distant from the thoracic margin. The *scape* reaches some distance beyond the front of the thorax, it is somewhat flexuous and only slightly incrassate towards the extremity. The *scrobes* are quite open above; they extend from near the apex towards the eyes, but become shallow behind. There are no *ocular lobes*. The posterior *corbels* are not cavernous.

This is an interesting discovery, as the genus was supposed to be confined to the Sandwich Islands.

Inophlæus medius, sp. n.

Piceous, densely covered with small round flat scales of a greyish-brown colour; there are also many decumbent setæ, which are usually paler, the posterior declivity of the hind body is greyish; the legs, antennæ, and the tip of the rostrum are obscure red.

Rostrum about one third shorter than the thorax, its central carina distinct, the apex bears numerous fine setæ. *Scape* with fine yellowish setæ, very gradually thickened, it attains the back of the eye. *Funiculus* with erect slender setæ, its first joint rather longer than the second, fourth distinctly shorter than the third, hardly any longer than the fifth; *club* elongate-oval, pubescent. *Thorax* nearly a third broader than it is long, widest near the front, rugose near the sides. *Scutellum* distinct, suboblong. *Elytra* evidently broader than the thorax at the base, hardly any wider near the middle than they are elsewhere, only moderately narrowed towards the base; they are quite vertical and much narrowed behind; disk but little convex, yet not flat, with regular series of distinct, moderately distant punctures; third and fifth interstices more or less elevated and, on top of the declivity, nodiform; the sides, though well defined, can scarcely be termed costate; each side of the suture is horizontally prolonged, but the protuberances hardly extend beyond the summit of the declivity.

Underside clothed like the upper surface. Prothorax incurved in front. Head with a median fovea.

The *ocular lobes* are well developed. The *corbels* of the posterior tibiæ are cavernous, with double ciliæ.

Smaller than *I. suturalis*, which has the fourth joint of the

funiculus as long or almost as long as the third, and evidently longer than the fifth; it bears erect fuscous setæ. In *I. rhesus* the second, third, and fourth joints of the funiculus are subequal and the elytra seem to be very coarsely punctured ("seriatim foveatis").

Length (rostr. incl.) 4-4¼, breadth 1½ lines.

Upper Waimakariri.

Professor Hutton, who sent me some specimens, informed me that they were taken off *Aciphylla latifolia*.

Gochus setiger, sp. n.

Convex, broadly oval, slightly glossy, sparsely clothed with moderately fine yellowish curled setæ; the thorax, the middle of the elytra, and the legs pale castaneous, the rostrum and the tarsi reddish, the sides of the elytra piceo-fuscous; antennæ testaceous or pale red, the last two joints of the club sometimes fuscous.

Rostrum narrowed behind, with four indistinctly raised lines converging towards the eyes, its sculpture ill-defined. *Eyes* nearly rotundate, flat, coarsely faceted, placed almost wholly on the upper part of the head. *Thorax* much broader than long, narrowed and constricted in front; nearly smooth, but without any distinctly raised line along the middle, its punctuation neither close nor very coarse. *Elytra* with rounded sides, the middle portion not dilated, the base hardly at all wider than that of the thorax, the lateral margins not explanate; each with six series of moderate punctures, which, not far from the base, form striæ; interstices simple, only slightly uneven. *Legs* with rather fine pale setæ; anterior tibiæ narrowed near the extremity, without prominences, the outer face slightly asperate or serrate. *Tarsi* with the basal two joints short and transverse, third very slightly emarginate at the apex; there is no trace of a fourth joint and there are no claws. *Antennæ* slender, nearly glabrous, second joint of the funiculus about as long as the first, but much more slender; eighth joint larger than the seventh, but only half the width of the large club; it is paler in colour and less pubescent than the club, so that it is merely a matter of individual opinion whether the funiculus is seven- or eight-jointed.

Underside rufo-castaneous, shining, nearly glabrous, there being only a few extremely fine pallid setæ. *Mesosternum* quite straight and well-limited in front. *Metasternum* short, obtusely rounded, sometimes truncate, between the middle coxæ it is distantly punctured. *Abdomen* large, basal segment somewhat infuscate, its frontal suture very slightly

curved, its punctuation moderate; second segment about one third shorter than the first, much curved in front in the middle, with only a few punctures; third and fourth short, with straight deep sutures, fifth finely and densely sculptured, with a broad shallow impression at each side of the middle.

Var. A.—Reddish, with a broad dark vitta on each elytron, not touching the side.

Var. B.—Piceous or nearly so.

No. 1239 bears elongate greyish or brassy depressed scales. No. 2151 has more oviform eyes, placed more at the sides of the head, and, consequently, more separated above. In No. 2539 the clothing consists of depressed squamiform setæ. These are the only near allies.

Length (rostr. incl.) $\frac{7}{8}$, breadth quite $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Mount Pirongia. A good series, December 1892.

Obs. If any European entomologist would like to make a special study of this curious genus and to make a new group for its location, I will, if asked, place some well-mounted specimens at his disposal.

Group Rhyparosomidæ.

Bradypatæ armiger, sp. n.

Piceous, legs and antennæ slightly rufescent; clothed with yellow setæ, these are of unequal size and distribution.

Rostrum quite the length of the thorax, a little dilated before the antennal insertion (just in front of the middle), it bears some very small brassy scales; along the frontal portion there are two not very distinct costæ; behind a broad groove extends along each side, so that the middle seems ridged. *Head* globose below, very small and pinched in above behind the eyes; between these there is a small setigerous elevation. *Thorax* rather longer than broad, a little wider before the middle than it is elsewhere, a little constricted in front, gradually narrowed behind, apex nearly truncate, evidently wider than the head (eyes inclusive); its surface uneven, with rather coarse shallow punctures; near the front two impressions are separated by a setigerous elevation, and behind each of these impressions there is a more rounded one; its sides are fringed and the apex is crested with yellowish setæ; at the base in the middle there is a moderately elongate depression. *Elytra* subcordate, base truncate, with a scutellar depression, which is smooth, not wider than the thorax, humeral angles not prominent, the posterior portion nearly vertical and very scantily clothed; at either side of the basal depression there is a slightly curved longitudinal elevation

with yellow setæ, on the disk there are about four series of coarse punctures, only two or three punctures in each row; the setæ there are extremely small and scale-like; the coarser setæ are somewhat concentrated on top of the posterior declivity, without, however, forming separated crests; immediately below the summit the surface is bare or nearly so, and the sculpture is much finer and substriate; near the sides of the dorsum there are three or four rounded elevations. *Legs* stout, with depressed and erect setæ; along the hind or inner face of the middle and hind *tibiæ* the setæ form a distinct fringe, the external ciliæ are interrupted near the middle, the inner extremity of the *tibiæ* is considerably produced. The *tarsi* are short, and their claws are much bent, so that they are not always easily seen.

The *antennæ* bear fine setæ; the second joint of the funiculus is more slender but about as long as the first; 3 to 6 are transverse; seventh large, gradually dilated, so as to become as broad as the base of the club.

Underside piceous; abdomen impunctate, basal segment a little depressed in the middle near the apex; between the hind coxæ there are two depressions, the second segment has a small setose elevation on the middle, the fifth is red and medially impressed.

♀. *Tibiæ* not prolonged inwardly at the extremity. Second abdominal segment not raised in the middle.

This differs materially from No. 1512. It is smaller, the eyes are more convex, the antennæ are rather shorter and stouter, the shoulders are narrower and are without setose elevations.

The male is an interesting discovery, as its structure confirms the genus as distinct from *Phrynixus* and its allies.

♂. Length (rostr. excl.) $1\frac{1}{8}$, breadth $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Mount Pirongia. Seven examples, December 1892.

Cuneopterus tenuicornis, sp. n.

Body gradually and uninterruptedly widened from the front of the thorax to the truncate perpendicular apex of the hind body, the sides much inflexed; opaque, piceous, tarsi and antennæ infuscate red; it is covered with small, dull, pale brown squamæ.

Rostrum as long as the thorax and about half the width; apex nude, with a slight ridge along the middle, so that its sides appear depressed. *Mandibles* prominent. *Thorax* longer than broad, apex straight, base rounded, sides not uneven; apparently impunctate, with a slight central ridge

in front, this along the middle becomes a bare smooth space which ends in the basal depression, the surface is only a little uneven. *Elytra* deeply incurved at the base, closely applied to the thorax; the shoulders clasp the thoracic angles, but are not prominent laterally; the scutellar region is only slightly depressed; along the top and sides of the apical declivity the squamæ are rather coarse, along the middle of each elytron there are four small squamose elevations, a fifth (close to the declivity) is larger and forms part of the transverse ridge, a similar series occurs nearer the side, and there are some other inequalities on the side itself behind the middle; near the suture one or two series of shallow punctures can be seen, the sides have coarser punctures, on the posterior face there are some small tufts. *Legs* long and slender, *tibiæ* not produced at the inner extremity; in repose, the front legs are extended forwards and the knees reach the tip of the rostrum. *Tarsi* setose below, third joint longer than broad, deeply hollowed above, not distinctly emarginate at the apex. *Antennæ* very slender; scape clavate towards the extremity; funiculus with very long basal joints, second longer than the first, 3 to 6 small, seventh slightly larger than sixth; club elongate-oval, acuminate, four-jointed.

Underside rather plane, seemingly impunctate, with small dull ochry scales. *Prosternum* incurved, not notched, in front. *Abdomen* very long, the two basal segments marked off by a distinct arcuate suture, the first the longer, third and fourth not very short, fifth medially emarginate at apex, squamose at each side of the notch, sixth very short.

I do not feel sure whether this curious insect agrees exactly with Dr. Sharp's *Cuncopterus*, which has "less effaced scrobes" than *Phrynixus*. In this species the *scrobes* begin near the apex, they are open above, deep, elongate, and oblique, and a shallow squamose groove extends towards the lower part of the eye. The *scape* just reaches the front of the eye. There are no *ocular lobes*. The *scutellum* is absent. The *eyes* are moderately small, subrotundate; they are distant from the thorax and from each other.

In the figure given by Dr. Sharp the thorax and elytra are truncate or almost truncate at the base, the elytra appear broader than the thorax, and the shoulders are free and do not embrace the hind angles of the thorax.

Length (rostr. incl.) 6, breadth $2\frac{1}{8}$ lines.

Mount Pirongia, December 1892.

One, evidently of the male sex, was found on the ground amongst decaying leaves.

Erymneus probus, sp. n.

Oblong-oval or nearly so, dull black; clothed with small rust-red scales, those near the elytral suture quite minute, the raised parts with squamiform setæ; near the suture, in line with the hind thighs, there are two obvious oblique yellowish crests; antennæ and tarsi rufo-piceous.

Rostrum covered with sordid tawny squamæ, these sometimes form four small crests near the antennal insertion (before the middle); the costæ are indistinct. The *scape* reaches the middle of the eye, it bears fine, depressed, brassy setæ. The *funiculus* with the second joint quite as long as the first; seventh large, slightly broader than sixth, nearly twice its length; *club* short, ovate, indistinctly annulate. *Thorax* with coarse shallow punctiform sculpture, about as long as it is broad; the central ridge extends to the large basal depression, the oblique ridge near each side becomes obsolete behind the middle. *Elytra* oblong, base deeply emarginate, so that the shoulders extend forwards, the sutural region depressed in front; there are two rows of large punctures along each side of the suture, outside these the surface is uneven, on each side between the middle and hind thighs there is a squamose prominence; on the top of the nearly vertical apical portion the third interstices are quite prominent, at each side, but lower down, there is a still larger elevation; a few minute black tubercles are distributed over the surface. *Legs* with coarse curled setæ.

Prosternum emarginate in front. *Abdomen* rather flat, coarsely punctate, with narrow ferruginous scales; first and second segments connate, thrice the length of the metasternum.

Most nearly allied to No. 2131, and most likely only a varietal form thereof.

Length (rostr. incl.) $3\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Mount Pirongia, December 1892.

ARÆOSCAPUS, gen. nov.

Body rather narrow, without coarse squamæ and tubercular elevations. *Rostrum* rather slender, arched, longer than thorax. *Scrobes* foveiform at the point of antennal insertion (before the middle), behind this a broad groove extends to the eye, and in front another groove is directed obliquely upwards, but does not reach the apex. *Scape* rather slender, its extremity clavate; it is nearly glabrous and somewhat bent near the base, it attains the front of the eye. *Funiculus* 7-articulate, finely pubescent, its two basal joints about

equal, seventh about twice the size of the sixth. *Club* rather long, widest near the end, indistinctly jointed, its basal portion hardly as broad as the seventh joint. *Eyes* nearly round, placed close to the thorax. *Head* short, narrow above, globose below. *Thorax* bisinuate and sharply limited at the base, without ocular lobes, usually oviform. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* of the same width as the thorax at the base, shoulders not porrect, with a sharp slender basal margin. *Tarsi* short, finely setose underneath; their third joint entire below, not broadly excavate above, rather narrow.

Prosternum moderately long, slightly incurved at apex. *Anterior coxæ* prominent and contiguous, placed just behind the middle of the prosternum. *Metasternum* short; hind coxæ widely distant. *Abdomen* long, its first segment evidently shorter than the second, the intervening suture very oblique towards the sides.

The form, the position of the eyes, the rostrum, antennal insertion, the gradual slope of the posterior declivity, and other characters prove that this genus is not very close to *Phrynixus* or its immediate allies. *Chamæpsephis* may be separated by its large broad head, which is not globose below, by its more prominent and widely separated middle coxæ, and by the position of the eyes; these are distant from the thorax and from each other, but in *Aræoscapus* they are more approximated.

In addition to the species described below this genus will include Nos. 2552, 2553, and 2554, which were placed temporarily in *Chamæpsephis* until more specimens could be found.

Aræoscapus ovipennis, sp. n.

Elongate, subovate, slightly convex; fuscous, thorax a little rufescent, rostrum, antennæ, and tarsi red, femora obscure testaceous; sparingly clothed with minute yellowish scales and patches of short, erect, coarse, pale setæ.

Rostrum rather longer than the thorax, finely punctured in front, indistinctly carinate behind; it is subparallel, but minutely swollen where the antennæ are inserted. *Club* densely and finely pubescent. *Thorax* slightly longer than broad, oviform, but little wider before the middle than it is elsewhere; its punctuation rather shallow, somewhat rugose, indistinct in front; there is a longitudinal but not deep depression at the middle of the base. *Elytra* oval, not broad, considerably narrowed behind, their posterior portion forms a gradual slope; the sutural region is a little depressed near the base, there are two series of moderately large but not deep

punctures at each side of the suture, the lateral sculpture is irregular, the interstices are very slightly and interruptedly raised; the numerous small patches of setæ occur near the sides and on the hind slope. *Legs* sparsely setose.

No. 2552 is most like this species, which, however, has straight anterior tibiæ, a more elongate and slender scape, a longer and narrower thorax, and rather deeper and more numerous elytral punctures.

Length (rostr. incl.) $1\frac{7}{8}$, breadth $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Mount Pirongia. One, December 1892.

Obs. At the same time and place I found what appears to be the male of No. 2554. The front tibiæ are a little arched externally, the others are obviously and acutely prolonged at the inner extremity. The club is more elongate. The thorax is as broad at the base as it is in the middle. The elytra are widest near the hind thighs. The rostrum has three lines of fine yellow setæ, the central one most distinct.

In this genus the palpi are short and rigid, the mentum is subquadrate, and the buccal cavity appears to be completely filled. The species are very rare.

Dacnophylla variegata, sp. n.

Variegata, fuscous or rufo-piceous, a little shining; clothed, but not densely, with scale-like hairs and erect fuscous setæ; legs and antennæ infuscate red.

Rostrum nearly nude, shining, and reddish in front, covered with yellow hairs behind; it is shorter than the thorax, convex near the middle, but depressed near the eyes. *Thorax* as long as broad, widest before the middle, gradually narrowed behind; its surface slightly uneven, there being an indistinct swelling near each side in line with the widest part, it is rather deeply and closely punctured; the fulvous hairs are most conspicuous along the middle and there are a few grey ones near the sides. *Elytra* nearly cordiform, widest behind the shoulders, these are narrowed, so that the base barely exceeds that of the thorax in width; their sculpture is not well defined, it appears to consist of interrupted striæ and slightly asperate interstices; their clothing is bright fulvous and greyish, more or less intermingled. *Legs* robust, bearing hairs and erect setæ; *front tibiæ* rather longer than the others, slightly curved outwardly, distinctly mucronate inwardly, with conspicuous yellow pubescence near the apex; the middle pair thicker, flexuous, and with long hairs along their inner face; the posterior still thicker, a good deal incrassate and bent at the extremity, the apex quite open behind;

outside there are erect setæ, but along the inside there are numerous long pale hairs; *posterior tarsi* with the basal joint rather slender, the third lobate. *Scape* flexuous, slender near the base, with outstanding setæ. First joint of the *funiculus* longer than the second, both elongate, third rather longer than broad, 5 to 7 bead-like; *club* ovate, its fourth joint very small.

Underside reddish, more or less closely punctate. *Metasternum* short, depressed in the middle, and with a large fovea behind. *Abdomen* elongate, the two basal segments rather broadly and deeply depressed, the sides of the depression near the coxæ seem elevated, the second is at least one third shorter than the first, fifth punctate, as long as the first; sixth well-developed, transversely concave.

♀. Hind tibiæ moderately thick, without long hairs on the inside, not swollen at the extremity. The elytral striæ less evident, sometimes looking like series of ill-defined punctures. Underside fuscous, shining, with yellow hairs; metasternum nearly plane; first segment flattened in front, fifth punctate, simple; there is no supplementary segment.

The more robust legs, the differently formed and clothed tibiæ, the shorter thorax, and broader elytra distinguish the male of this species from the typical one, No. 2550.

♂. Length (rostr. incl.) $1\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Mount Pirongia. Two males and three females, December 1892.

Obs. No. 2559 (*Nestrius serripes*).—Having found two males and a female, and as it is a distinct genus, I think it will be useful to define the sexual characters.

♂. *Legs* robust, the front and hind femora much swollen beyond the middle; the *posterior tibiæ* serrate along the inner face and strongly angulate and prolonged at the inner extremity, the intermediate less so. *Claws* large, much bent downwards. The *metasternum* and two *basal segments* are depressed, the suture between these segments is obsolete, third and fourth short, fifth nearly truncate and minutely ciliate at the apex; between this and the end of the elytra the supplementary segment, which is concave at the base, is quite exposed. The vestiture of the *tarsi*, though slender, is very conspicuous.

♀. *Metasternum* with a transverse depression behind, so that the middle appears elevated. The suture between the two basal ventral *segments* is distinct, the third and fourth are less abbreviated, the fifth (the last) is broadly impressed. *Posterior tibiæ* not serrate and not prolonged at the apex. The legs are more slender.

[To be continued.]